# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1863. NO. 17.

The People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Three Dollars a Year;

$2 00 for Six Months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Fifteen Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (twelve lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For three months, | $ 5 00 |
| For six months, | $ 8 00 |
| For twelve months, | $12 00 |

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.


## Miscellaneous.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

### A DARING ADVENTURE.

[Accompanying Lamar Fontaine's letter, which we recently published, was a letter from his father, which we were requested to keep private, as its publication might prevent the success of the subject of it, in other efforts of the same kind as the one described. The reason for concealment having ceased with the unfortunate catastrophe of Vicksburg, we now take the liberty of laying it before our readers.]

Lamar is almost continuously in the saddle, and employed in very hazardous enterprises. His last feat of arms was the most daring he has yet performed.

He left my house May 24th, under orders from Gen. Johnston, to bear a verbal dispatch to Gen. Pemberton in Vicksburg, and to carry a supply of percussion caps to our troops in that besieged city. I parted with him, hardly hoping ever to see him again alive; for I knew that Vicksburg was closely invested on all sides. The enemy's lines of circumvallation extend from Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo, to Warrenton on the Mississippi, and the rivers and their opposite shores are filled and lined with their forces.

He was well mounted, but was burdened with forty pounds of percussion caps, besides his blanket and crutches. He has no use of his broken leg and cannot walk a step without a crutch; and in mounting his horse he has to lift it over the saddle with his right hand. But he accomplishes this operation with much dexterity, and without assistance. I loaned him a very fine sabre with a wooden scabbard to prevent rattling, and a very reliable revolver, which has never missed fire when loaded by me.

The family were called together for prayer, and we prayed fervently that the God of our fathers would shield him from all danger, and enable him to fulfil his mission to Vicksburg successfully, and give him a safe return to us all. I then exhorted him to remember that if it was the will of God for him to live and serve his country, all the yankees owned by Lincoln could not kill him; but if it was the Divine will that he should die, he would be in as much danger at home as in Vicksburg, and death would certainly find him, no matter where he might be. I charged him to use his best endeavors to kill every one of the jackalls who should attempt to stop his course, or come within the reach of his sword or pistol.

He crossed Big Black River that night, and the next day got between their lines and the division of their army which was at Mechanicsburg. He hid his horse in a ravine, and ensconced himself in a fallen tree, overlooking the road, during that day. From his hiding place he witnessed the retreat of the yankees, who passed him in considerable haste and confusion. After the columns had gone by, and the night had made it safe for him to move, he continued his route in the direction of Snyder's Bluff. As he entered the telegraphic road from Yazoo City to Vicksburg, he was hailed by a picket, but dashed by him.—A volley was fired at him by the Yankees. He escaped unhurt, but a minnie ball wounded his horse mortally. The spirited animal, however, carried him safely to the bank of the Yazoo River, where he died, and left him afoot. He lost one of his crutches in making his escape. This was jerked from him by the limb of a tree, and he had no time to pick it up.

With the assistance of one crutch he carried his baggage, and groped along the Yazoo until he providentially discovered a small log canoe, tied by a rope, within his reach. He pressed this into his service, and paddled down the river until he met 8 yankee gunboats coming up to Yazoo City. He avoided them by running under some willows overhanging the water, and lying concealed until they passed. Soon afterwards he floated by Snyder's Bluff, which was illuminated, and alive with yankees and negroes participating in the amusement of a grand ball of mixed races. He lay flat in his canoe—which was nothing but a hollow log, and could hardly be distinguished from a piece of drift wood—and glided safely through the gunboats, transports and barges of the amalgamationists. He reached the back water of the Mississippi before day, and in the darkness missed the outlet of the Yazoo and got into what is called "Old River." After searching in vain for a pass into the Mississippi, day dawned, and he discovered his mistake.—He was forced to conceal his boat and himself, and lie by for another day. He had been two days and nights without food, and began to suffer the pangs of hunger.

At night he paddled back into the Yazoo, and descended it, to the Mississippi, passing 40 or 50 of the yankee transports. Only one man hailed him, from the stern of a boat, and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to his fishing lines. In the bend above Vicksburg, he floated by the mortar fleet, lying flat in his canoe. The mortars were in full blast bombarding the city. The next morning he tied a white handkerchief to his paddle, raised himself up in the midst of our picket boats at Vicksburg, and gave a loud huzzah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, amid the *vivas* of our sailors, who gave him a joyful reception, and assisted him to General Pemberton's quarters.

After resting a day and night in the city he started out with a dispatch from Gen'l Pemberton to Gen. Johnston. He embarked on his same canoe and soon reached the enemy's fleet below the city. He avoided their picket boats on both shores, and floated near their gunboats. He passed so near one of these that through an open port hole he could see men playing cards, and hear them converse. At Diamond Place, he landed, and bade adieu to his faithful "dug-out." After hobbling through the bottom to the hills, he reached the residence of a man who had been robbed by the savages of all his mules and horses, except an old worthless gelding and a half broken colt. He gave him the choice of them, and he mounted the colt, but found he traveled badly. Providentially he came upon a very fine horse in the bottom, tied by a blind bridle, without a saddle. As a basket and an old bag were lying near him, he inferred that a negro had left him there and that a yankee camp was not far distant. He exchanged bridles, saddled the horse and mounted him, after turning loose the colt.

After riding so as to avoid the supposed position of the Yankees, he encountered one of the thieves who was returning to it from a successful plundering excursion.—He was loaded with chickens and a bucket of honey. He commenced catechizing Lamar in true Yankee style, who concluded it best to satisfy to his curiosity by sending him where he could know all that the devil could teach him. With a pistol bullet through his forehead, he left him with his honey and poultry lying in the path to excite the conjectures of his fellow thieves.

He approached with much caution the next settlement. There he hired a guide for $50 to pilot him to Hankerson's Ferry on Big Black River, which he wished to reach near that point without following any road. The fellow he hired proved to be a traitor. When he got near the ferry Lamar sent him ahead to ascertain whether any Yankees were in the vicinity. The conversation and manners of the man had excited his suspicions, and as soon as he left him he concealed himself, but remained where he could watch his return. He remained much longer than he expected, but returned and reported that the way was open, and that no Yankees were near the ferry.

After paying him he took the precaution to avoid the ferry, and to approach the river above it, instead of following the guide's directions. By this he flanked a force of the Yankees posted to intercept him; but as he entered the road near the river bank, one of them, who seemed to be on the right flank of a long line of sentinels, suddenly rose up within ten feet of him, and ordered him to halt. He replied with a pistol shot which killed the sentinel dead, and wheeling his horse still aped through the bottom up the river, but the Yankees sent a shower of balls after him, two of which wounded his right hand, injuring four of his fingers. One grazed his right leg, cutting two holes through his pantaloons, and another cut through one side of my sword scabbard; spoiling its beauty, but leaving a mark, which makes me prize it more highly. Seven bullets struck the horse, which reeled under him, but had strength and speed to bear him a mile from his pursuers before he fell and died. Lamar then divided his clothes and arms into packages, and swam the Big Black river safely. He did not walk far before a patriotic lady supplied him with the only horse she had—a stray one, which came to her house after the Yankees had carried off all the animals belonging to the place. On this he reached Raymond at 2 o'clock in the morning, changed his horse for a fresh one, carried his dispatch to Jackson that morning, and rejoiced us all by an unexpected visit the same day.

---

How is the Yankee army kept up? This question has been frequently asked, in view of the fact that it is a very rare thing to catch a live Yankee in their army. The problem is easily solved by reading the following figures:

"The arrival for the past six months of the present year, reached over 16,000, against 42,000 for the corresponding period of 1862."—*N. Y. Paper.*

Thus it will be seen that we are really fighting Europe. And yet some foolish folks are constantly looking for recognition.

### ARMY CONVENTION.

The following are the proceedings, Resolutions, &c., of the Army Convention recently held at Orange C. H., as published in the Richmond Enquirer:

[From our special Correspondent.]

ORANGE C. H., August 18, 1863.

Returning to this point on yesterday, about 12 o'clock, my ears were greeted with the strains of martial music, and I observed a large assemblage of officers in and about the Court House lot, where the band was discoursing. Repairing thither I was informed that a convention was about to be held by two delegates from each of the North Carolina regiments, for the purpose of denouncing the conduct of the Raleigh Standard and those meetings in the counties in that State which have, in primary meetings, passed resolutions in regard to securing an early peace, and objecting to the enforcement of the conscript law because other State have not done their duty fully, and opposing the payment of the tax in kind because a Virginia tithing man was appointed.

The meeting assembled, and the following officers were appointed to conduct its proceedings:

Col. Bryant Grymes, 4th N. C. President.

And the following Secretaries:

From Stuart's Brigade.—Lieut. John J Jones, 3d N. C.

From Davis' Brigade.—Lieut. C. H. Jones, 55th N. C.

From Hoke's Brigade.—Lieut. John Justice, A. D. C.

From Lane's Brigade.—Lieut. C. Carlton, 7th N. C.

From Pettigrew's Brigade.—Dr. W. W. Goether, 20th N. C.

From Iverson's Brigade—Capt. R. Plumer, 12th N. C.

From Ransom's Brigade.—Capt. J Jones, 14th N. C.

From Daniel's Brigade.—Capt. T. N. G. Smith, 45th N. C.

From Scales' Brigade.—Lt. Col. John Ashford, 36th N. C.

On motion of Col. Garret, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

From Stuart's Brigade, Capt. L. C Latham, 1st N. C.; from Davis' Brigade, Lt T. J. Hadley, 55th N. C.; From Hoke's Brigade, Lt L P Hill, 6th N C; from Lane's Brigade, Lt J D Baring, 18th N. C.; from Pettigrew's Brigade, Capt R H Singletary, 44th N. C.; from Iverson's Brigade, Col Thomas M Garrett, 5th N. C.; from Ramseur's Brigade, Capt John C Gorman, 2d N. C; from Daniel's Brigade, Lt Col Cowan, 33d N C; from Scales' Brigade, Dr. J F Miller, 34th N. C., committee.

An adjournment was then had until three o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Col. Cox, of the 4th N. C. delivered, in response to calls, an eloquent and patriotic address; after which Col. Garret, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, a discussion springing up only on two of them. Capt. Bird objected to the recital of the reasons, in the 4th resolution, which governed or professed to govern the county meetings, inasmuch as it would seem to imply censure upon the whole people of North Carolina; but after a discussion of this point, participated in by Lieut. Hill, Capt. Bird and Col. Garrett, the Convention refused to strike out this part of the resolution.

On the 7th resolution, as reported by the committee, a spirited discussion arose as to whether the resolution did not imply censure of the Confederate Government, and, even granting that it did, whether it was proper that any such opinion should be expressed by the meeting. All seemed to agree that North Carolina has been badly treated by the Confederate Government, but the general expression of the meeting was that this was no time for public resolutions of this sort, and finally a substitute was offered which ignored the whole subject to censure upon the Confederate authorities. The principal speakers on this point were Col. Garrett, Lieut. Bell, of the 6th N. C., Col. Bennett and Capt. Bird.

A committee, consisting of Cols. Garrett, Jones and Grymes, were appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, and then the meeting adjourned, after a speech by Capt. York, in which the Raleigh Standard's editor was denounced as a "son of Hell." The resolution in regard to the Standard was passed amidst great applause.

The meeting was not boisterous, but calm, quiet and deliberate, and seemed to be fully impressed with the importance of the object which had drawn them together. I send herewith the resolutions of the convention.

Meetings of a similar character have also been held in all the regiments by the officers and men. I send along with this the proceedings of the 54th, as a specimen of the feelings of the men on this subject.

The meeting cannot but result in good. All the speakers seemed to take the ground that the people at home who were getting up these meetings were the men who do not want to come out under the proclamation of the President calling for the forty to forty-five men.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

1st *Resolved*, That our separation from the Northern Government was, from the beginning, intended to be final and eternal. For this have we suffered and endured so much; for this have so many of our comrades fallen, and for this do we still intend to endure all and every ill; nor do we intend that the action of any portion of our people at home shall so bind our hands as to make further resistance on our part impossible. That we are daily confirmed in our determination by the unnatural teachings of the Northern press, by the insane and fanatical acts of the Northern people, by the inhuman and unprincipled acts of the Northern Government, the crowning one of which is shown in the late proclamation of Lincoln, threatening retaliation on our soldiery for our treatment of slaves found in insurrection, and by the innumerable acts of savage barbarity of the Northern soldiery in every part of our land.

2d. *Resolved*, That earnestly as we desire peace and long for a return of its blessings, we do utterly repudiate all acts of persons or conventions tending to a peace upon the basis of reconstruction or submission; and that, while we are, and have always been, anxious for an honorable settlement of our difficulties, the question of the subject on any other terms than our perfect independence of Northern rule is the highest degree incompatible with the honor and interests of the good people of North Carolina. Nor can we comprehend the base feeling that would return to the embraces of the enemy who has carried on a war of invasion against us for more than two years, committing every savage infamy which he has dared to perpetrate, culminating in the employment of our slaves and the foul assault upon the [illegible]

3d. *Resolved*, That while the soldiers are fighting, suffering and dying for our independence, it is wrong that their friends at home should be continually dampening their ardor, casting a chill and gloom on their hopes, and unnerving them for the contest by untimely repinings and base leanings toward submission; that we would be untrue to our principles, untrue to our wives and children, who would be the greatest sufferers by submission, untrue to our noble dead, untrue to our interests, untrue to our State, untrue to our Confederacy, and untrue to the cause of freedom, now to submit to the domination of such as rule the Northern people, and that we fear their rule more than their wrath.

4th. *Resolved*, That we have learned with deep mortification and regret, that several meetings have been held in North Carolina, in which resolutions have been adopted declaring opposition to the further enforcement of the conscript law in our State; that we cannot regard such action, taken by a portion of our people in any other light than as favoring the cause of our enemies with whom we are contending, and in this point of view as disloyal, and to us, who have been relying upon these at home for support and sympathy, as treacherous in the extreme; that we cannot regard the appointment of an obnoxious tithing man, or the failure of the other States to do their duty patriotically, as any excuse for North Carolinians to refuse to perform theirs in any respect; that the alleging such an excuse shows that they do not plead any inability to comply with the requirement of the law, but that it is a species of canting hypocrisy, employed by those who desire to escape the dangers and hardships of the war.

5th. *Resolved*, That the course of the Raleigh Standard and its supporters in North Carolina, in encouraging this spirit among our people, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we denounce the statement of the Editor of that paper, that his course is approved by a large number of the troops from North Carolina, as utterly false, and that for the fair fame of North Carolina, we sincerely hope that no such statement will be reiterated.

6th. *Resolved*, That in a struggle of the character in which we are engaged, involving as it does the preservation or destruction of all our rights as freemen, the freedom of the press does not demand that any sentiments, however treasonable, may be uttered with impunity; that this inestimable right in every well regulated government is, and should be restricted within such limits as to forbid this; and if it should be found that true patriotism in North Carolina had so far lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of her people as to be unable to check the course of the Standard and other papers which are giving utterance to such sentiments, then the public authorities would be recreant to the cause of the country if they should fail to take measures for their suppression.

7th. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the noble and patriotic course of Gov. Vance in the struggle for our independence; that we are willing to entrust the honor and integrity of our State in his hands, and that we are confident he will not betray his trust.

8th. *Resolved*, That while the resolutions adopted show truly the sentiments of the Convention upon all the points embraced in them, inasmuch as it is impossible in this form to embody all that the Convention and those whom they represent, desire should be said to the people of our State, with the arguments and considerations which might be brought forward to sustain them, the President of the Convention be authorized to appoint a committee of three gentlemen of the Convention, who shall be entrusted with the preparation and publication of an address to the people of the State, specially appealing to the good and the patriotic to rise in their might and put down the small (as we believe,) but treasonable faction in their midst, whose machinations we have more trouble to resist than the power of our enemies.

---

From the Standard.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the conservative party of Bethany and surrounding vicinity held on Tuesday 6th inst., on motion of Rev. J. R. Sikes, Mr. Wiley Weer, was elected chairman and W. T. H. Ewing, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion the chairman appointed J. R. Sikes, W. T. Ewing, B. F. Beckerdite and J. D. Bodenheimer a committee to draft and report resolutions. After an interview of the committee, the following resolutions were reported through the chairman of the committee which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is not only the inalienable right, but also the duty of all citizens to speak plainly and candidly their sentiments on all subjects that concern the welfare of the common wealth; and whereas, we believe that the State of North Carolina has frequently, and in various ways received improper and unjust treatment at the hands of the Confederate government. Therefore be it.

*Resolved*, That we do most sincerely protest against all the encroachments of the Confederate government upon the rights and privileges of North-Carolinas, and especially do we protest against the appointment of a Virginian to the office of Tithe collector for our State. This we do not, from personal disrespect to the gentleman appointed, but from a conviction that the appointment is unjust, and that we have many men who might fill this office, equally as talented and integrity to any gentleman from Virginia or any other sister State.

*Resolved*, We hear with pleasure that the gentleman from Virginia, appointed to this office has been suspended. We hope this is true, and if not, we most heartily demand his removal.

*Resolved*, As North Carolina has furnished more than her just proportion of troops, and since her slave population is much less than that of other States in the Confederacy, it is absolutely necessary that all the men that can now have at home remain to carry on the agricultural interest of the State, so as to produce the necessaries of life. Moreover, our State defences have been most shamefully neglected, [illegible] troops have fought and bled in defence of other States, and have never received the honor that is due to their valor. Therefore, we protest against any more of our troops going beyond the limits of our State until our own State defences are cared for, and some means devised by which the necessaries of life may be secured to us.

*Resolved*, That we agree with the Conservative citizens to hold meetings and "declare whether they be freemen or not."

*Resolved*, That we demand that the rights of North Carolina be respected as a sovereign State.

*Resolved*, If this be not done, that North Carolina has the right, and ought to use the same to assert her sovereignty.

*Resolved*, That the condition of our country demands peace, and that we are in favor of the same at any time that it can be effected on honorable terms.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are due, and are here by tendered to W. W. Holden for the fearless and able manner in which he has defended the rights of our citizens and soldiers.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to the Editor of the N. C. Standard with the request that he and other Editors friendly to the cause throughout the State publish the same.

The meeting was addressed in an able and eloquent manner by J. R. Sikes and B. F. Beckerdite. Entire harmony prevailed throughout all the proceedings.

WILEY WEER, Ch'n.

W. T. H. EWING, Sec'y.

---

From the Standard.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Conservative party of Davidson county, held at Piney Grove, on the 8th of August, 1863, on motion of John Teague, Joseph Motsinger was called to the Chair, and Wm. Bodenhamer was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks having stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Abram Teague, Joseph Hine, J. W. Reece and John Teague were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the same, who reported through their Chairman the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we do cordially concur in and adopt the preamble and resolutions adopted by the citizens of Greene county, together with those of Yadkin county, published in the Standard.

*Resolved*, That we would most earnestly remonstrate against the policy, at least until after the crops are gathered, of any more troops being taken from this part of the State, as we believe too many have gone already.

*Resolved*, That we are for peace, and to that end the President is hereby requested to suspend hostilities, and propose a Convention of all the States to accomplish the same.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a reaction unconditionally.

*Resolved*, That in the selection of a representative for this district to our next Congress, we will support no man who is not pledged to repeal the tithing law at the earliest opportunity; we therefore recommend Lewis Hanes, of Clemmonsville, as our choice as a representative for the 7th Congressional district of North Carolina.

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, W. W. Holden is one of the ablest and boldest defenders of the rights of the people in the State, and that the stand which he has taken in their defence is a just cause of pride to every true North Carolinian, and that we recommend the Standard, under his control, to every lover of freedom, and to all those who hate tyranny and oppression.

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Standard and Progress.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH MOTSINGER, Ch'n.

W. BODENHAMER, Sec.

---

### HOW THE YANKEES DROVE THE NEGROES TO SLAUGHTER AT PORT HUDSON.

The truth concerning the action of Banks' negro regiment at Port Hudson is beginning to leak out. It travels slowly, but never fails to reach the public at some time. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing from New Orleans, furnishes the following:

The report in question gives a somewhat different version of the conduct of the negroes in the assault made on the 27th to that given by eye witnesses of their heroism, determination and daring. Of their possession of these qualities there appears to have been some doubt, and, to force them to maintain their position in front and prevent a sudden "change of base," a Connecticut regiment was placed in their rear. From this it would seem that "they made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy," more as a matter of necessity than of choice. They were sent forward as sappers and miners, without arms, but with the implements and means of preparing for the advance of the white troops. Before them was an unseen enemy; behind them glittering bayonets in the hands of their professed friends. That they became desperate under such circumstances is by no means surprising. They rushed forward upon sudden destruction, as a horse is said to dash into the devouring flames.

As to the batteries upon which the negroes charged, a word of explanation is necessary. The enemy had placed one or two, perhaps more, guns as a decoy, in a position that was exposed not only to a front, but an enfilading fire. This decoy [illegible] upon which the negroes directed their desperate charges to be repulsed with heavy loss. What was left of them were afterwards sent to bring off the wounded, when they were again exposed to a terrible fire. The result was, as reported by eye witnesses, that only 6 or 700 out of nearly two full regiments of negroes escaped slaughter. But few of their wounded were rescued, and that few saved themselves, not being disabled in their lower limbs.

One of the members of the Connecticut regiment stationed to protect the negroes in the rear, says he fired a number of times during the day, and on neither occasion did he aim at the rebels. The fire in the rear may have had the effect of goading on the "sable soldiers" to such feats of desperate heroism.

Previous to the assault upon his works Gen. Gardner sent, under a flag of truce, to inquire whether the negroes were to be pitted against his forces? The reply of Gen. Banks was that the negroes were U. S. soldiers, and must be treated and respected accordingly. On the receipt of this answer, those who witnessed the assault report that it appeared as though every available gun on the works or within them was brought to bear upon the two negro regiments. This may have been what was expected of them. If so, Gen. Banks was justified in saying of the negroes, "they answered every expectation." If there is any glory in being substituted for breastworks, and being sacrificed for the protection of others, the negroes have covered themselves all over with that dear bought commodity. Since then this terrible slaughter of the negroes who were rushed forward at the point of the bayonet, unarmed, upon certain destruction, is used to excite the negroes to rush to arms and avenge the death of their comrades.

The accounts of desperate hand to hand struggles between the furious rebels and savage negroes, in which the latter freely used, having no other weapons, their feet, hands, head, and teeth, are purely imaginary. No such contests ever took place.—Why would the Confederates come from their breastworks, when they were mowing them down by the hundred? Men of common sense would not be thus prodigal of their lives, and the correspondents who write such stuff must entertain a very mean opinion of the intelligence of their Northern readers. White men of the South would not even thus acknowledge the equality of the negro. They only kill them as a matter of necessity.

In the second assault the negroes are reported to have suffered a loss of 6 or 800; but as no account appears to have been kept of them, the public will never know how many of them are thus emancipated for all time to come upon the battle field. The destruction of slavery appears to be the prime object of the war, and it would seem that the authorities have become tired of the slow and somewhat uncertain process of emancipation, and have determined to adopt the more summary mode of putting the males—all that are able bodied—in the front rank, and thus get them killed off, while the women and children were huddled together in unhealthy localities, and left to die of disease and want. This is Northern philanthropy.

---

### SPY TO BE SHOT.

A letter from Fort Gaines, in Mobile harbor, dated the 8th instant, gives an account of the sentence of death having been passed upon a spy. He is a Captain of the 22d N. Y. Regiment, came through our lines at Richmond, Va., and has been spying ever since. He has visited Charleston, Savannah, Chattanooga and Atlanta, as also nearly every prominent point in the Confederacy. His last visit was to Mobile, where his money gave out, and he then endeavored to procure a position as solicitate in one of the companies stationed at Fort Gaines, but the Colonel refused to accept him, not believing him above the conscription age. He then went over to Fort Morgan, where he was taken as a substitute; about two weeks after, he left his post and started for the Yankees.—Pursuit was immediately made, and our men succeeded in catching him about six miles from the fort. Upon his person was found a plan of Forts Gaines and Morgan, giving the strength of the forts and the number and size of the guns. He was court martialed and sentenced to death.—The sentence has been approved by the President, and he will be shot on the 28th instant. After his capture, he confessed being a spy, and gave the number of his regiment. The fact of this man being able to get so large for the length of time he evidently was, admonishes us to be careful of all strangers who may come into our lines.

The amount of suffering, distress and woe, brought upon our species by the negro, will ever baffle the pen of the [illegible] and the untold millions of money he has cost us, the computation of the most profound mathematician; but still the negro is the great topic of discussion and bone of contention, and as the matter is still on hand, we shall as well keep posted.

The following from the London Saturday Review, of June 27th, may throw some light upon the subject:

THE LAW TOUCHING NEGRO TROOPS.—The colored auxiliaries whom the Abolitionists really hope to enlist in the war, are the fugitive or emancipated slaves of Southern masters. The victims of Port Hudson were undoubtedly recruited in Louisiana or Mississippi, from a class which is by no means indisputably entitled to the immunities of regular military service. The negroes must either be slaves or citizens of the States which they inhabit, and on either assumption they owe legal allegiance to the Confederate Government. If they take service in an invading army, they incur all the liabilities which universal custom and law have attached to rebels and deserters. English law still regards as traitors all native born subjects who engage in hostilities against their original country, and although the claim would not be enforced when a change of domicile had been effected before the war, every resident in the country who assisted a foreign invader would undoubtedly be executed without mercy.

The alliance of Southern negroes with Northern enemies, although it is more excusable, would be far more dangerous and irritating than any exceptional and individual treason which could endanger the safety of England.—If colored enemies are really raised by the invaders, it will prove that the social condition of the South was peculiar.

Philanthropists who wish to throw on the negro the burden of the war ought to remember that according to the laws of civilized nations, the black or white resident of the South, who bears arms against his country, is a traitor and not a legitimate combatant.

The President may well be puzzled by the conflicting embarrassments which beset the negro question. The difficulty was not to be solved by his original project of wholesale deportation, and it will assuredly not find an issue in the scheme of an insurrectionary colored army. Mr Lincoln lately informed an abolitionist deputation that he was himself in favor of gradual emancipation; and he might have added in plain words as he intimated by his manner, that he is wholly at a loss for a mode of disposing of his negroes.

The course to be pursued by our government in the premises, may be inferred from the following, taken from the Charleston Mercury:

NEGROES TAKEN IN ARMS.—At the time of penning the article which appeared in yesterday's issue, we understood that the negroes who were recently captured on James and Morris Islands in arms were still in the custody of the military authorities here. They were captured on the 16th and 18th of July, and 24 days had elapsed. Not having been yet turned over into the possession of the civil authorities, we concluded that it had not been decided what to do with these prisoners, and that this alone could account for the delay in dealing with them according to the laws of South Carolina. It seems we were in error. Procrastination was not practised by the President. The Secretary of War, as soon as applied to, ordered them, on the 22d ult., to be turned over promptly. Two weeks have elapsed since these prisoners have been put at the disposition of the State authorities. The cause of delay assigned, is the want of a Magistrate in St. Andrew's Parish to form a Court of Freeholders for the trial, and a vacancy in the Provost Marshal's Court.

The *status* of the negro and of the white soldier—of the institutions of the South and the conduct of this war—are all involved in this business. We cannot, of course, pit ourselves against negroes; we cannot ignore and believe our own social organization; we cannot countenance or tamely permit this species of warfare. Therefore, the sooner this matter is settled the better.

We regret that we should have been in error as to the course of the Administration, and hasten to correct an injustice. The facts are stated in the following communication:

HEAD QUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., Aug. 12, 1863.
*Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of Mercury:*

In the Mercury of this date, you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present *status* of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Islands, which permit me to state as follows:

"The proclamation of the President, dated December 24th, 1862, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms, should at once be delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States."

An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity; but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the act of Congress by which "all negroes and mulattoes, who shall be engaged in war, or be taken in arms against the Confederate States," were directed to be turned over "to the authorities of the State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22d, received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question.

Accordingly, on the 29th July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or act was received, his Excellency, Gov. Bonham, was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (29th July) Gov. Bonham requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them; and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.


**QUININE & MORPHINE**
for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

**WANTED**

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred.
Apply at this office.


## A WESTERN OPINION ABOUT THE MISSISSIPPI BEING OPEN.

The Chicago Times, [illegible] the great rejoicings at the East—for they are even greater in New England than they are in Illinois—at the re-opening of the Mississippi River, says:

The vast expectations which have been built upon the events of the past few weeks in the Southwest will now receive the test of fulfillment or non-fulfillment. The opening of the Mississippi has been looked forward to as the consummation of all the hopes of Western men. With that great artery of commerce once more navigable, the old prosperity was to have returned, and the blessings of peace were to have fallen upon us as plentifully as rain drops in a summer shower. It is now in the possession of the North, from its source to the Gulf, and what are the prospects? We have 1,400 miles of navigable water in an enemy's territory, which we must guard with a constant patrol of gunboats in order to secure the most remote possibility of safety, either of property or life. These patrol boats can command all permanent obstructions, such as fixed batteries; but the guerrilla attachments, which fly hither and thither with light field guns, appearing suddenly on the river bank and riddling or capturing a passing boat, and then scampering off to inaccessible swamps and bayous, they cannot control. There will hence be no safety, and merchants will find the investment a hazardous one. Cotton buyers, it is true, will keep up their traffic, for they have become accustomed to hazards, and know well that he who risks nothing makes nothing. Ordinary merchants cannot find a profitable market for their goods in an honest way, because they are forbidden to trade with the rebels, and there are no others, unless we except New Orleans, which receives supplies from New York. We have, in point of fact, been as well prepared for legitimate trade ever since the river was opened to Memphis as now. The trade has been confined to such stocks as were needed to furnish the city, and such other stocks as were smuggled through to the rebels. So it will be lower down. The towns occupied by our troops will be replenished, and through them a great quantity of articles will go to the rebels; but this is outside the pale of legitimate trade, and the majority of merchants will not engage in it.—The keen-visaged, hook-nosed speculators, who swarm up and down the river, will do the business, and Uncle Sam may look sharply after them, for they will turn a penny wherever the opportunity offers. With them it is good Federal secessionist—all game that comes to the net.

Now, therefore, is the time for your shrewd and adventurous men, who can trade with a pistol in one hand, and the gold in the other—who can dodge guerrillas, wheedle post commanders, and manœuvre cotton passes from commanding Generals. That there is already no lack of them, the reader may well believe, but that there will be more, none need doubt, for they are created with the occasion, and come as naturally to hand as any of the other peculiar products of war times. But for the everyday, plodding merchant, who believes in slow and honest profits, we have only one word of advice, and that is, to build no hopes upon the opening of the Mississippi. No man who is too honest to charge 500 per centum profits, too conscientious to smuggle boots and quinine over the line, too timid to face a wild guerilla band in their native swamps, or too patriotic to make money on his country's misfortunes, need try the venture.

A TERRIBLE FALL.—Mr. Wm F. Johnson, of the firm of Dudley & Johnson, Richmond, fell from the fifth story window of the Bollingbrook Hotel, between 11 and 12 o'clock night before last, and sustained some very severe bodily injury, but miraculously to say escaped immediate death. He fell from that portion of the building fronting on Second street, and where the steep descent of the street renders the distance from the topmost story to the pavement greater than at any other point in the Hotel. The distance of the fall cannot be less than between forty and fifty feet, and yet the only injuries so far discovered, are fractures of the right thigh and knee cap, fracture of the lower jaw bone, the loss of several teeth, and several contusions about the body.

It is believed that after retiring to his room for the night, Mr. Johnson took a seat in the window for the purpose of smoking a cigar and enjoying the cool breeze. He fell asleep under the gentle influence of these allurements, and losing his balance, rolled out into the street below. His feet struck the window immediately beneath the one from which he fell, shattering the glass, and giving the alarm which led to his discovery on the street. Though evidently greatly shocked, he was sensible enough to converse with those who gathered around him, and requested that his pocket book should be taken care of and his wife be informed of his condition.

*Petersburg Express, Saturday.*

*Neal Dow's Standing Among the Federals.*—A correspondent of the World, under date of the 4th, writes from New Orleans:

The Federal officers who came down by the Sallie Robinson last evening, say that Thursday morning, the farm house, two or three miles back of Baton Rouge, in which Neal Dow was convalescing from his wounds, was surrounded by Confederate cavalry, and Dow was carried away a prisoner. The World has published a portion of Neal Dow's history in this department. Every statement sent by your correspondent with regard to Dow's systematic course of plunder and pillage in Louisiana and Florida can be substantiated by affidavits sufficient to fill two copies of a triple sheeted World with a quarter supplemental to each. He has been convicted of theft in a Federal court of justice in this city. There is a mass of evidence against him in Washington, which, in Russia, would remove the colonel of a Cossack regiment, and send him to Siberia for life. As a General, he was actually rejected as worthless from one division after another, and literally "struck into" the division in which he served with his brigade, May 27th without the consent of the General commanding that division. He was no soldier, and nothing indeed but one of those "patriots" whose patriotism is measured by the amount of private property their positions enable them to lay hands upon.

Nevertheless, for all these things, he has our sympathy. But if the Confederates knew only one tenth of what is known of Neal Dow in the Federal department, he is now past sympathy, past prayers, past hope.

☞ Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and Sam'l H. Christian, Esq., are the candidates for Congress in the 7th District.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1863.


## Ladies of the Relief Association:

You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the Society to be held on Saturday, August 29th, at 3 P. M., in the Music Hall, above the Museum.

THE MEETING IN FORSYTH.—We delayed the publication of this number of the Press one day, in order to give the proceedings of the meeting held at the Court-house on Wednesday. It was one of the largest and most harmonious bodies of people assembled, in this section of the country, since the commencement of the war. There were persons present from the counties of Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Stokes and Surry. Gen. J. M. Leach was present and addressed the audience, in an eloquent and well-timed speech, of more than two hours in length, which was well received. He touched on all the points which the state of the country suggested,—enforced the great principle that ours is a government of the people,—that both civil and military officers are but the agents of the people,—that it was therefore the right and duty of the people to assemble in primary meetings, and discuss and canvass public men and measures, and see that the military shall remain subject to the civil authority of the State, at all hazards;—that a majority had the right to govern all our public affairs, and that the minority must yield and be made to submit;—that when we the people, failed to assert those great fundamental principles, that we would soon become slaves.

He declared that it was the duty of the people to fight with the sword in one hand and the olive branch of peace in the other,—and that the statesman of the land, composed of such men as Wm. A. Graham, Gov Vance, Alfred Dockery, John A Gilmer, Bedford Brown, Thomas Settle, Lewis Thompson, and others, ought, in his opinion, to urge an honorable peace through the action of a Convention, or in some other mode, whereby our property and rights may be secured, and this most fearful and unnatural war be brought to an end.

He alluded to the attack made on the Editor of the Standard, and the attempts to suppress that and other papers, and declared his opinion that the Editor of that paper expressed in the main the sentiments of more than three-fourths of the people of the State,—that it was untrue that Mr. Holden had ever advised reconstruction or submission, and that an article in the Richmond Whig, extracts from which he read, smacked much more strongly of reconstruction than anything that had ever appeared in the Standard;—and that therefore it was a small minority in the State that had arrogated the right to denounce and traduce an immense majority. He paid high tributes to Senator Graham, Gov. Vance and Chif Justice Pearson.

He concluded by urging the people to obey the laws of the land, both civil and military, and advised the deserter to return to his Regiment and stand by his colors; and also the people to throw no obstacles in the way of the execution of the Tithing law, though he denounced it as unwise, and unjust in its discriminations against the farmer, and expressed his hope that it would be either repealed, or so modified as to render it acceptable to the people.

### Politics in the Army.

We publish on the first page of this paper, the proceedings of the Army Convention, to which we alluded last week.

From the lights before us, we are confirmed in the opinion expressed in our last, that the private soldiers had but little to do with this matter. Officers originated the movement, drew up the resolutions, and perhaps the private did not feel disposed to utter a dissenting voice against several of the resolutions, which were not in accordance with his feelings. The committee appointed to prepare an address to the people is also composed of officers.

We do not consider the proceedings of the Convention as fully expressive of the sentiments of the army. The proper way to have arrived at the voice of the army would have been by ballot, giving the privates an opportunity to vote in favor of *negotiations for peace or a continuation of the war without an effort at conciliation.* In this way the true sentiment of the army could have been ascertained.

We consider the Convention nothing short of a political or partizan movement, and the shrewd, calculating enemy will naturally come to the conclusion that there must be trouble in the camp to cause this movement.

ALABAMA.—The Governor of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, now in session, recommends an amendment to the military code of the State, embracing all between 16 and 60, including persons who have furnished substitutes, and persons of foreign birth domiciled in the State.

The Senate passed a resolution pledging the entire resources of the State, to the last dollar and the last man, to the prosecution of the war.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—This gentleman, at the late Guilford Court, announced himself a candidate for Congress, in a speech of over an hour's length, to a large crowd. He advocated a further prosecution of the war, and is opposed to reconstruction upon any terms.

☞ Friday last, set apart by President Davis as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, was observed in this place by divine worship in the morning.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN FORSYTH.

In pursuance to previous notice a very large and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties, convened at the Court House in Winston, on Wednesday the 26th inst. The Court-House being insufficient to accommodate the people, variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500, adjourned to the grove; and on motion of J. Boner, Esq., George V. Fulp, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Blackburn, Esq., John H. White, D. F. Spach, & John I. Nissen were appointed Secretaries. Whereupon, the Chairman made a few suitable remarks, and called upon D. H. Starbuck, who, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of one from each Captain's District, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, as follows:

Old Town District, James Crews; Pfaff Town, Philip Mock; Yadkin, J. H. Stoltz; Kernersville, J. E. Kerner; Buffalo, Joseph Wagner; Little Creek, C. D. Sides; South Fork, W. W. Thornton; Waughtown, H. D. Swaim; Salem, W. F. Shultz; Abbotts Creek, A. Nicholson; Bunkerhill, E. B. Teague; Mill Creek, Thomas Long; Richmond, Levin Grabs; Winston, Nelson Cook.

The committee having retired to draft resolutions, a loud and enthusiastic call, from all parts of the crowd, being made for General James M. Leach, of Davidson, he appeared in response to the call and entertained the audience for the space of two hours, in one of his most eloquent and happy efforts, after which the following preamble and resolutions were read by W. F. Shultz, Secretary of said Committee, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

WHEREAS, All political power is vested in and derived from the people; and whereas it is an inalienable right guarantied to freemen to assemble in public meetings, to consult together for the common good, and give expression of their honest sentiments upon questions of policy pertaining to the good of their common country,—"a right inestimable to freemen and formidable to tyrants only."—And whereas, we seceded from the American Union under the assurances of the advocates of secession, that it would be "peaceable," and give security to the institution of slavery.—And whereas, it has involved us in a war, the like of which never before scourged any country, and has proved a loss of hundreds of thousands of valuable slaves, and what is vastly more precious, of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives, has made a free State of Missouri which was a slave State when we seceded, with a prospect of Kentucky, Maryland and other slave States soon following her example, and now threatens, unless soon stayed, the entire destruction of the institution of slavery itself.—And whereas the civil government, and the war itself which has been waged for two long years, have been almost exclusively under the control and management of the advocates of secession, to whom the Conservatives yielded control, volunteering freely themselves, and voting men and money with a most lavish hand, until we have expended some twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and exhausted our Conscripts up to forty years of age.—And whereas under the management and control of the advocates of secession, we have waged a war for two long years, with our soldiers fighting as men never before fought, until our call for Conscripts is nearly exhausted, and the country on the verge of bankruptcy, yet the enemy have overrun nearly or quite one-half of the Confederacy, and now threatens to destroy the remnant of slavery left us, unless soon checked; and yet these men who misled the people by promising "peaceable secession" still demand "the last man and the last dollar" in persistance of their fruitless and destructive policy which has well nigh proved the downfall and ruin of the South:

Therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That those men who have had the guidance and control of the war, and their line of policy, *have been tried and found wanting*; and judging the future by the past, no sane man can longer be deluded with the belief that this ruinous war can be ended alone by *fighting;* therefore we, Conservative men, as true friends of the South, who desire the welfare and prosperity of her people and the security of property, *demand*, that while our brave soldiers are fighting in the field, that the talent and skill in diplomacy of our ablest men out of the army be brought to the aid of their brethren in arms in procuring a fair and honorable settlement of our difficulties on a solid and lasting basis, by which our liberty, civil and religious, and our property, will be thoroughly secured to ourselves and our posterity; and that such we are convinced is the sincere wish of three-fourths of the people of North Carolina.

2. *Resolved*, That the true and legitimate purpose of all Government and of all legislation, is the *welfare and prosperity of the people;* and that inasmuch as the people have to do the fighting, and to be taxed to pay the enormous expenses of this bloody war, we respectfully recommend to the Legislature, to make provisions for submitting it to a *vote of the people*, whether they will have a *Convention* or not, to be composed of the wisest and most experienced men of the State, for the purpose of endeavoring to stay the further effusion of human blood, to prevent the further sacrifice of property, and to secure us a lasting and honorable adjustment of all our difficulties; that we recommend to other States to do the same; and should all fair and reasonable efforts of negotiation fail to secure us a satisfactory settlement of our difficulties, that we then resolve to prosecute the war with redoubled energy and vigor.

3. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with our gallant soldiers in the field who have undergone the fatigues, hardships and sufferings of a bloody war, and fought with a gallantry and courage never excelled in the history of nations, and earnestly hope that they may soon be able to enjoy all the blessings of a just and honorable settlement of all our difficulties, and be enabled to join their families and friends at home. And disclaiming any purpose to interfere with the military operations in the field, our action is solely for the purpose of urging our Statesmen and Civilians at home to use their talents and influence to aid in obtaining a *just* and *lasting peace*, which we are persuaded the great masses in both sections of the country earnestly desire, and bring to a close this unnatural war, so destructive of human life and alike destructive to the interests of all classes in both sections, except the *speculator* and *extortioner*, and the *high paid officers, civil* and *military*, who are *fattening* on the carnage of war and the destruction of civil and religious liberty, and who in the South insisted that *Cotton was King*, that *Secession was peaceable and would never involve us in war.*

4. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as all power is vested in and derived from the people, that therefore the Government is and shall continue to be the people's Government, and not the politicians, or temporary rulers who are placed in office by the people, and who are always amenable at the bar of public opinion.

5. *Resolved*, That whenever the people of this Government shall, through fear of its civil or military powers, fail to express their opinions, either by argument, remonstrance, petition or instruction, in their primary assemblies, from the hustings, or in their public councils, and shall fail to denounce any attempt, from whatever source, to fetter the mind, suppress discussion, stifle the freedom of speech or trammel the public press of the country, that they will no longer be American freemen, but crouching slaves!

6. *Resolved*, That we protest with indignation against every attempt to change our Republican institutions, or subvert our present form of government, and that we "pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to perpetuate, to the extent of our power, the rich and glorious heritage of civil and religious liberty bequeathed to us by our heroic and patriotic forefathers.

7. *Resolved*, That we regard with the most serious apprehension and utmost horror, the mad designs and schemes of corrupt men, in both private and public stations, who are seeking to place this government under the protection of France,—a land and a nation of licentiousness and corruption, of guillotines and inquisitions, of infidelity and Roman Catholicism, of blood, carnage, and revolution,—a Government of pure unmitigated tyranny and despotism—whose policy towards this Confederacy, is foreshadowed by its recent conquest and establishment of an empire over a nation lying contiguous to ours.

8. *Resolved*, That the drain of our laboring population under the operations of the Conscript law, is so great as to give serious cause for apprehension of great suffering and want: and we believe that it would be the part of wisdom for the President, in the exercise of the power vested in him, to suspend the further execution of this law in Western North Carolina, provided those who desire the further prosecution of the war without an effort for peace by negotiation, should be permitted to volunteer and be received in the service.

9. *Resolved*, That the late Revenue law of Congress is a most unjust, unfair and oppressive law, and that while we are willing to pay any reasonable tax in money, yet we specially protest against that portion of the law which takes one-tenth of our crops and one-tenth of the meat fattened on these crops, whether we have it to spare or not, as unjust, tyrannical and oppressive, and a relic of barbarism, which alone is practised in the worst of despotisms.

10. *Resolved*, That the only protection which a free people have against unjust tyrannical and oppressive laws, is the certain responsibility and accountability of the law maker to his constituents. Therefore we most solemnly protest against secret sessions of Congress, and the passage of laws to be binding on us, by the votes of delegates in Congress from Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia and other places, who are not responsible to constituents for their acts; and we do demand that we should be protected from such bogus representation, and that no member should be allowed to occupy a seat and vote for imposing laws on us which can not be enforced on his own constituents.

11. *Resolved*, That the charges and clamor sought to be raised against the Editor of the North Carolina *Standard* and against the more than eighty thousand North Carolina voters, whose views and opinions are substantially expressed through its columns, are anti-republican, unjustifiable, unwise and untrue.

12. *Resolved*, That North Carolina is a great sovereign State, that a majority of her people have the right to control her policy and her public affairs through the agency of the ballot box, and that as a portion of her freemen, we will never surrender this inalienable right to the false clamors of a pitiful minority.

13. *Resolved*, That we most solemnly protest against the suspension of the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* under any circumstances, except such as are expressly provided for by the Constitution.

14. *Resolved*, That if ever military rule shall be allowed to control and subordinate the civil authority of the State, then *liberty* will *end* and *despotism begin*.

15. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the people everywhere to preserve law and order inviolate, and that while they firmly and determinedly maintain their rights, and resist the aggression of despotism, come from what source they may, they frown down all mob violence, and resist all injury to the persons or property of those who have made themselves obnoxious to the people by their conduct.

16. *Resolved*, That the only safeguard to civil and religious liberty is the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and that the highest meed of praise is due to the Supreme Court, its learned Chief Justice, and the other Judges, who, when the liberty of the citizen was in danger of being stricken down by the strong arm of military power, firmly and patriotically stood by the law and impartially administered justice to the weak and defenceless.

17. *Resolved*, That the firm and patriotic course of GOV. VANCE, (whom we warmly supported for that office,) in upholding and sustaining the judicial authorities and the civil power against the assumption of the military, meet with our hearty approval, and command the united support of all good citizens; and that we have a firm faith in his conservatism, and that neither the *fulsome* flattery nor deceitful praise, nor dexterous appliances of unprincipled partizans who before his election traduced his principles and slandered his name, can swerve him from his duty, nor even tempt him to the abandonment of his conservative principles or his friends.

18. *Resolved*, That we will support no man for Congress who does not fully endorse the substance and spirit of the foregoing Resolutions, and who will not pledge himself to use every effort towards bringing to an early termination this destructive war, by a fair and honorable adjustment of our difficulties by means of diplomacy and negotiation.

19. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Standard and People's Press, and that other Conservative papers be requested to copy; and that the Secretaries forward to the Speaker of the House of Commons a copy of these Resolutions to be laid before that body at its next Session.

GEORGE V. FULP, *Chairman.*

JOHN BLACKBURN, Esq., JOHN H. WHITE, D. F. SPACH, JOHN I. NISSEN, } *Secretaries.*

After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. W. H. Wheeler was loudly called for by the people, and responded in a very eloquent speech which commanded the respect and undevided attention of all present, after which the meeting adjourned.

LARGE POTATOES.—Our thanks to Mr. Jacob Rothass for a mess of the finest and largest Irish Potatoes of the season. The largest weighed over a pound.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the 17th, it was reported that the Yankees had fallen back across the Rappahannock.

There are no signs of another battle on the Rappahannock shortly but rather of prolonged inactivity. A little skirmishing almost daily among the pickets.

Gen. Lee probably occupies his former position at Fredericksburg.

The exchange of prisoners has been stopped but will probably shortly be renewed, when 18,000 Confederate prisoners will be exchanged.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The south wall of Fort Sumpter is now in ruins, having been battered down by the enemy's guns. On the north side the wall is also crumbling. On the 21st the flag was shot away twice, making six times during the attack. The flag staff was shot off, and the flag now flies from the ruins of the south walls. The sappers and miners are making approaches on battery Wagner.

The firing on Fort Sumpter is represented as having been very heavy; 923 shots were fired of which 74 struck the fort.

A communication from the enemy was sent to Beauregard, unsigned, demanding the surrender of Sumpter and Morris Island batteries, with a notification that the city would be shelled in four hours, if not complied with. It was returned for signature, and about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the enemy began to throw shells into Charleston from a battery in the marsh between Morris and James Islands, a distance of about 5 miles from the city, 128 inch Parrot shells falling into the city.

On the 22d instant, the firing was still kept up on Sumpter, most of the guns being disabled they firing also on Forts Wagner and Gregg.

The demand for the surrender of Sumpter and Morris Island, &c., was signed and returned on the morning of the 22d.

No more shelling up to this time.

*Later.*—Sumpter is in ruins, the shot sweeping through the fort. On the 23d it is reported that 23 vessels are inside, including the Ironsides, Monitors, &c., and 13 outside of the bar.

Gen. Gilmore gave notice that on Monday (last) he would open fire on Charleston. The impression seems to be that Charleston will fall.

The Standard says, the troops from this State now in South Carolina, are located as follows: The 51st Regiment is on Sullivan's Island, the 31st on James Island, and the 61st and 8th are on Morris Island.

MEXICO.—Guerrillas are fighting on the roads leading to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans take no prisoners. They wage a war of extermination. Numerous assassinations have taken place in the Capitol, of persons sympathizing with the French Triumvirate.

The Government is daily imprisoning and shooting persons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the empire. A Mexican lady had received 200 lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay, as a fine, her weight in silver, but Forey insisted on making an example of her.

FROM RICHMOND.—Twenty-three clerks in the City post office resigned, on account of insufficient pay, for the times, in consequence of which the office was closed.—The difficulty has since been adjusted, a majority of the clerks having returned to duty, relying on Congress to increase their pay next session.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Grenada has fallen into the hands of the Federal force, without opposition. One quarter of the town was burnt. On hearing that Gen. Jackson was coming, the Yankees retreated. Both of the large fine railroad bridges over the Yallabusha were burnt.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—A considerable force appeared on the opposite side of the river on the 21st inst., about 10 o'clock, and commenced shelling the place without any warning. The firing continued on both sides until about 5 o'clock, p. m., when the enemy retired. Casualties on our side,—a little girl mortally wounded, and two other persons badly.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

It seems to be in contemplation to open the cotton trade with the Southwest to loyal citizens.

In England, it is believed the war will soon end, and the rebellion suppressed.—Confederate bonds said to be 26 cents discount.

The Union ticket in Kentucky has 50,000 majority and nine counties to hear from.

Arkansas is said to be nearly overrun, and trade will soon be opened. Price is reported as occupying a dangerous position.

The draft commenced quietly in New York, on the 19th, and is reduced one-half. Ample preparations have been made to suppress demonstrations of violence. Seymour's proclamation advises submission to the law of Congress. Several prominent citizens were drafted in the 15th ward.

The New York Herald says the conclusion arrived at by the peace politicians is that a Union can only be brought about by the organization of Conservatives in the loyal States upon a platform similar to that

of the Union Democracy of Kentucky.

It is now said that *Mexico* will soon recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The Louisville Journal says that in all sections of Kentucky, except the Southern portion, the drought has cut the tobacco crop short by one-half.

A political caucus in Rochester, N. Y., adopted resolutions, recently, providing for a National Convention of the conservatives to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, denouncing the secessionists, abolitionists, and nativism, and advocating a vigorous prosecution of thewar.

Lawrence, in Kansas, has been burnt by Quantrol, who crossed over from Missouri with 8000 men. It is believed that *Jim Lane*, who was in the city, has probably fallen into the hands of the guerrillas.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Carrolton, has been robbed of $130,000 by 16 men claiming to belong to Call's rebel Cavalry.

THE POLITICAL CAUCUS AT ROCHESTER

A telegram from Rochester, 19th, gives the resolutions adopted at the Conservative Convention at Rochester. The resolutions affirm,

1st. That this meeting favors an association of conservative Union men for the next Presidential campaign, and invites the co-operation of all opponents of secession, abolitionism or nativeism of any kind. "Our abiding purpose is the suppression of the rebellion, maintenance of the Union, adherence to the Constitution, fidelity to the Government, enforcement of the laws, and opposition to foreign intervention."

2d. Provides for a National Committee, who shall call a National Convention, etc., and confer with other conservative organizations, for the purpose of securing united action.

3d. Advocates a "vigorous and successful prosecution of the war against the people in a state of military insurrection, until they return to the Union, under their respective State Constitutions existing at the time they revolted."

4th Defines the rights of the people of any State who are in insurrection, upon returning to their allegiance, etc.

5th. Declares that "the rights of property, whether in lands, personalty, or slaves in the States are exclusively within the authority and jurisdiction of the States respectively

6th. The sole end for which the United States Government has power to carry on the existing war against the people in revolt is to suppress the insurrection, etc.

A National Committee was selected, and R. T. Stevens, appointed Secretary. An interview with Ex Governor Hunt was held with closed doors, after which the meeting adjourned, sine die.

*From the Southwest*—Official vices from Tennessee indicate the inauguration of active operations in that quarter The Federal forces under Rosencrans are represented to be advancing upon General Bragg and a collison between the two armies seems inevitable in a short time. It is also seated that Burnside, with a heavy body of Federal troops is marching through Kentucky in the direction of East Tennessee The probabilities are that we shall, in a few days, hear of stirring news from both East and Middle Tennessee

## AN ACT TO PUNISH AIDERS AND ABETTORS OF DESERTERS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person who shall knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain, under any pretence whatever, any deserter from the military service of the State or of the Confederate States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment to exceed four months.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall under any pretence whatever, knowingly aid, assist, harbor or maintain any person enrolled and ordered to report for duty as a conscript, in refusing to obey such order, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment four months.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enforcing the conscript law of the Confederate States and arresting deserters and conscripts, the Governor shall have power to call out the militia.

SEC 4. Be it further enacted, That this bill shall have force from its ratification

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 7th day of July, A D 1863

R S DONNELL, S H C
GILES MEBANE, S S.

*Counterfeit Enterprise.*—We hear that quite recently one of the vessels engaged in running the blockade between Charleston and Nassau brought through a small box or package addressed to a firm in Macon, Ga., to the care of a commission house in Charleston. By some means, the nature of the contents was ascertained or suspected when it was opened and found to be some $200,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes. We have seen one bill of this lot. It is a counterfeit $20, of the Duncan plate, and is by far the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit we ever saw. We could have given the points of differences, but prefer not to do so—thinking it best for the public good. We say this, however, don't take any more of the Duncan plate $20 unless you know them to be genuine, or get them from a man whom you know to be reliable and responsible.

It is said that the house in Macon, to which these counterfeits were directed, is a photograph or picture gallery establishment, and that the instruction was to buy cotton with it and ship the same to Nassau. We hear the members of this firm in Macon have been arrested.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

## DIED:

At Henderson, N. C., on the 20th inst., MARTHA R. PHILLIPS, daughter of S. E. Phillips, aged 24 years.

## CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS—LETTERS FROM BUCHANAN AND BEAUREGARD.

The Indianapolis Journal publishes the following letters from Ex-President Buchanan and Beauregard, "found in a batch of correspondence belonging to Jeff. Davis, which was captured by the Federal army, near Jackson, some weeks since:"

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATLAND, March 16, 1850.

*My Dear Sir*—I was in town this afternoon, and receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron.

So far from having, in any degree, recoiled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask why it has not been published? The answer is very easy.—From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South. Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men; and what is it? Non-intervention, and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of slavery from being inflicted on the Territories. Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this question from which, it appears to me now, they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster, because all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry, both for your sakes and my own, that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and Freesoilers as long as I live for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, and that committal shall stand.

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington, which will hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was, the fact that, in 1819 or 1820, my name was placed on a committee which reported the resolutions to which the scamp General Cameron refers. I was then a young man, had a great veneration for the chairman of the committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and, throughout my whole public career have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man living. One of them I now inclose to you, marked, which fell into my hands last evening while I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself

From your friend, very respectfully.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon Jefferson Davis.

P. S.—Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement?—Please to let me here from you soon. I am invited very especially to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that General Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise. I should glory in sustaining him

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD

I am no disunion man I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude and shrewdnes of its inhabitants—But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them; for to us the question of slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our National council increases, ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General Jeff. Davis, United States Senator, Washington.

LIGHTNING IN CAMP—On Friday last a very severe thunder storm prevailed on the Rappahannock. In the camp of General Malone's brigade, a party of soldiers, who had taken shelter under a tree, were prostrated by a stroke of lightning, which struck and shattered the tree. One of the soldiers was killed outright, and nine or ten others so severely injured that it was feared several of them would die. The accident occurred near Orange Court House.—*Richmond Examiner.*

## THE VICKSBURG ARMY.

The report current that the troops composing this army had scattered and deserted, calls for a statement of the true facts, in order that the public may be undeceived, and that justice may be done to the soldiers. This story about desertions, in its true signification, is either entirely false or greatly exaggerated. The Atlanta (Ga) Appeal gives the following explanation:

There were many Mississippians in that army whose homes were not far from Vicksburg, and who took the opportunity of going home as soon as they got outside the Federal lines. Many of them being sick and foot sore from recent exposure, requiring rest and recreation, and passing near by their homes, refused to go to the camp at Enterprise until they had first visited their friends. There is no doubt that by this time most of these have recuperated sufficiently to return to the camp, and nearly all of them will do so without any further inducements than their sense of duty. With the Louisiana regiments the case was similar. Many of these were so anxious to get home that they resorted to almost every means to accomplish their object; some of them secured the assistance of the Federals to take them over the river in yawls or skiffs—all with the intention of making a visit home and then returning to the army as soon as their exchange was effected. There being but one route by which General Pemberton could take his troops out of the Federal lines, he desired to keep them together as much as possible

When the army reached Pearl river, at Byram's station, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, about 20 miles below Jackson, and completely out of the enemy's lines, it was thought unnecessary for the troops to march directly away from their homes, and General Pemberton issued an order for all those living in the Trans-Mississippi department—comprising Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana—to fall back to Pearl river to receive their furloughs, that they might go to their homes. This order was first made at Raymond, but that being still within the lines, and only one route of exit being open, it was necessary to go to Pearl river before it could be carried out. This explains why some of the Louisiana regiments have such small number of men in camp at Enterprise. It was the same with those from Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, as well as Mississippi and other States east of the river. It would have been cruel to march these men over a hundred miles from their homes, while they were in a condition that would not admit of the fatigue incident thereto. This is the true explanation of the matter, the many reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and the stories about desertions are no doubt greatly exaggerated, originating from some source that had not a proper knowledge of the state of the case.

## TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI—MURDER OF A MINISTER.

The annals of crime furnish but few cases, if any, more shocking than that of the horrible assassination of the late Rev. James Pelan, a Presbyterian minister, residing in Chickasaw county, twelve miles west of Okalona, Miss On Thursday, the 2d of July, Mr. Pelan was in his field, about a mile from his house, superintending his servants in their work, when, hearing a noise some distance from where he was sitting under a shelter, he walked alone in the direction of the noise. The Mobile Advertiser says:

When out of sight of the servants and of his step son, who was in the field, the assassin rose up from his lurking place in the corner of the fence, where he was concealed in the tall weeds with a double-barreled gun in his hand, and presenting it, bursted a cap, whereupon Mr. Pelan turned quickly and attempted to fly, when the assassin fired the other barrel, planting eleven buckshot in his back, just below the left shoulder blade. Seven of these shots passed through the body, penetrating the left lung—some of them passing very near his heart. Mr. Pelan fled for some time, when he sunk down, supposing himself to be in a dying condition. He told his step son and two neighbors, who soon came to his assistance, who the assassin was. He was carried home in a very critical condition; with careful nursing and skillful surgical treatment, however, it became apparent that he was likely to recover, when the second more horrible act of the tragedy transpired

On Tuesday evening, between sundown and dark, on the 21st of July, three armed men, disguised as soldiers, rode up to the gate and and requested to see the gentleman of the house. The little boy, Mr. Pelan's step son, told them that his father was sick and could not come out. Just at that moment the supper bell rang. The men spoke to one another in an undertone, agreeing to ask for *supper*, saying "then they would have a good chance." They accordingly asked for supper, and immediately got down, hitched their horses, and walked up some forty yards to the house.

Mr. Pelan, who was not yet able to leave his room, was at that time sitting up by a table, eating something that his wife had prepared for him. Mrs. Pelan, hearing them ask for supper, passed out of Mr. Pelan's room into the dining room. As the three men came on the porch, she however closing the door behind her, but holding on to the knob and listening. The men asked one of the little boys on the porch which room his father was in. He pointed out the room, when two of the men went in, the third remaining out on the porch. Of these two men, one stood in the door of Mr. Pelan's room, the other advancing two or three steps, when they asked Mr. Pelan if "they could get supper?" Mr. Pelan told them that they could, and requested them to be seated Whereupon the one in advance asked him, "What is your name?" He answered "Pelan." "Pelan," responded the man. "Yes," said Mr. Pelan Then levelling his gun and stepping forward, he said: "Mr Pelan, *this* is the supper we want!" and instantly fired, shooting him through the heart—the muzzle of the gun being so close that his clothes were set on fire. The assassins then immediately turned and fled, running down the walk to the gate, where their horses were hitched, two of them mounting immediately, while the third could not unhitch his horse, the reins being tangled or fastened so that he could not get them loose, and was at last under the necessity of cutting them with his knife, leaving part behind. In the meantime Mrs. Pelan rushed back into the room, spoke to her husband, received no answer but a dying groan, ran to a drawer, where, after some little searching, she found a pistol, then pursued the assassins, and bursted three caps in attempting to fire. The pistol, however, owing probably to its being loaded too long, and the tubes rusting, did not go off. They turned their guns upon her, and swore they would shoot her if she did not go into the house. By that time the one who had to cut the bridle mounted, and they galloped off together. She returned to the house and found her husband dead on the floor.

## MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

The Bulletin of the 8th instant says the people of Haywood, Madison, Hardeman, Tipton and Shelby counties, West Tenn., are now permitted to obtain their family supplies in Memphis.

A writer in the same paper is down on those who disregard the day of thanksgiving appointed by Old Abe. Especially is he hard upon Episcopalians, whose church is remained closed.

The Argus has been permitted to resume publication. H. I. Priddy retires, and Brewer & Harnwell, have assumed its future control.

Col. Alex. Campbell, 31st Tenn., lately captured near Lexington, had arrived and was imprisened in the Irving block. Also C. S. Davis and Mr. Dumont, two Confederate soldiers, who were arrested in citizens' clothes.

The Steamer Saline had arrived from Lake Providence, La., with 700 bales of cotton, formerly used in Confederate breastworks.

The burning of the steamer Ruth, at Island No. 10, is attributed to rebel incendiarism. Thirty lives were lost, including several paymasters, with $2,600,000 to pay off Grant's army. 120 mules, 1000 tons of commissary stores, and 100 tons of private freight. The boat, valued at $100,000 is a total loss.

The river was falling, but boats were arriving daily from Vicksburg and St. Louis.

Hulburt's latest order is that the penalty of banishment from Memphis will not be enforced upon widows and orphans, persons of either sex above fifty years of age, or persons dependent for their livelihood upon their actual daily labor.

The 7th was celebrated as Hanks' thanksgiving day.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A small squad of rebels dashed into Poolesville, Md., on Friday night, capturing the telegraph operator and his instruments. They then proceeded to rob the stores. The raiders are supposed to belong to the neighborhood, and make these raids under a pretence of being rebels with the object of plundering.

HOW TO MAKE DOMESTIC WINE.—As the grape season is now setting in, the following directions for wine making will be found highly useful:

Pick the ripe grapes clean from the stems into stone or wooden vessels; bruise them with a wooden pestle; then squeeze through a cotton cloth or bag until the juice is entirely separated from the skins and seed; measure the liquid, and to every three gallons of juice add two pounds of sugar. If the grapes are very sour, instead of two put in two and a half pounds of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved; then put the juice into open mouthed jars, covering the jars with only a cloth to protect from the dust and flies. At the end of three or four days, skim off the froth and put the wine into a clean keg, with the bunghole open for fermentation. A small bag filled with sand should be placed over the bunghole. Raise the sand bag two or three times daily, to allow the gas to escape. When the fermentation ceases, which will be in from four to six weeks, close the bunghole tightly sealing it over to keep out the air. At the end of eight or ten weeks, perhaps sooner, the wine will be drinkable, but improves with age. It may be settled, or, if only a small quantity is made, remain in the cask on the lees, boring a large gimblet hole in each end, some two inches from the bottom, and above the lees. Always keep it air-tight after drawing.

☞ The funeral of CHARLES KERNER son of Joseph and Melissa Kerner, will be preached at Kernersville, on Thursday the 3d of September, 1863, by Rev. Chr. Lewis Rights.

# New Advertisements.

## State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity, Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spaugh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed,
vs.
Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State: Notice is therefore given that the aforesaid petitioners filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1863, praying for a sale of the Lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court of Equity to be held for said County at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this 22nd day of August, 1863. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug 27.

## $50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 18th inst., my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 5 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Scupperon County, N. C., near the Court-house, by John Van.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C. M. HIATT.

August 21, 1863. 4t.

## Money Lost.

AT THE SALEM STEAM MILL, ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY, containing as near as I can recollect, NINE or TEN TEN DOLLAR BILLS Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me. JAMES. Y. WHITAKER.

Flat Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 27, 1863. 3t-pd.

## Spun Cotton and Sheeting

I WILL barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

J. M. CLARK.

August 21, 1863.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, August 13th, 1863. General Order, No. 1.

I. The following persons are exempt from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from draft or service, within their counties, when invaded by the enemy:

First Class.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practicing in their professions; Railroad Officers and employees, not to include laborers, (except two expert track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill, mail carriers, the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these Guard have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill and all musters.

Second Class.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon Surgeon's Certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from all military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

August 27, 1863.

## Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the old Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at this Office.

## Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the County Board of Sustenance will please assemble at the Court-House on Saturday before September Court, being September 5 at 10 o'clock in the morning

Each District Agent will please prepare a statement containing the name of every family assisted by the county, and the amount received by them monthly, giving the number in the family, &c., which statement they will please forward to me, if possible, the week before the Board meeting.

E. A. VOGLER, President B of S.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 17, 1863. 6-to

## State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1862.

Adam Hartman and others,
vs.
Elmind Clodfelter & others.

Petition to sell the land of Jacob Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmind Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them, and the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. A. KITTRELL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

## Enrollment of Conscripts to 45.

Enrolling Office, 6th Congressional Dist.
Greensborough, N. C., August 8, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments comprising the Sixth Congressional District, are hereby requested to assemble all white male persons within their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination:

Alamance, 48th regiment, at Graham, Aug. 20.

Guilford, 67th regiment, at Greensboro', August 24th and 25th.

Guilford, 68th regiment, at Greensboro', August 27th and 28th.

Forsyth, 71st regiment, at Winston, August 31st and September 1st.

Forsyth, 121st regiment, at Winston, September 1st and 2nd.

Stokes, 72nd regiment, at Danbury, September 4th and 5th.

Rockingham, 89th regiment, at Wentworth, September 8th and 9th.

Rockingham, 70th regiment, at Wentworth, September 11th and 12th.

Caswell, 47th regiment, at Yanceyville, September 15th and 16th.

Person, 44th regiment, at Roxboro', September 18th and 19th.

All persons who fail to report at the time and place appointed, will be treated as deserters.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after enrollment, or put in a substitute, except at the Camp of Instruction.

Captains of companies will be particular to enroll all who have not been detailed properly, or have not received a certificate of exemption from the enrolling officer or board of surgeons; also all discharged soldiers, who were not discharged at my last enrollment.

J. H. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer.

16-4w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. {SEAL}

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

August 13-2w.

## IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane along, or I will find the Cane and boil the Molasses for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES ERWIN.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

## HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

## An Excellent Piano,

GOLD WATCH, WALNUT BEDS, Carpets, Chairs, Bureau, Cupboard and other good Household and Kitchen Furniture, will be sold at public Auction, on the 27th day of August, 1863, at the residence of Mrs. deceased daughter, Mrs. Kingsbury, in Salem.

DAVID SPAGH, Trustee.

August 1, 1863.

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a one-horn heifer about three years old, not marked. Said heifer is of a dark brindle color with white back and face and other white spots.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said heifer to me, or any information so that I can get her. JESSE PFOHL.

Near Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C.

## Executive Department, North Carolina,

RALEIGH, Adjutant General's Office, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications from military officers intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for exemptions must be forwarded through the proper commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. G. TOCKER,
Mil. and R. R. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee. L. BONER, Chr.

## WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail. The paper is the best made in the Confederacy. It is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. W. A. KELLY & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

## Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, Seeded. Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many, the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

State of North Carolina
DAVIDSON COUNTY. In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased,
vs.
Against Absalom Williams and wife and others.

Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Reuben Shutts and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES.—Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice.—West & Johnston will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price, viz:

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day, and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Home Observer.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine.) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. "Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a jubile in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $2.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel).

Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which Cosette opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Rivals: a Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend it as indecent, and we confess that such epicures is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is written up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent book should not be put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion, containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. O. Lewis. Price $2.50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers to hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French, and one which, in beauty and simplicity, will vie with the "Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1.50.

IX.—The Confederate Recipe Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents.

"No housekeeper should be without this useful book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret." "Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

July 20, 1863.

## Poetry.

For the Press.

### LINES ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

Farewell! farewell! O! friend beloved,
With mingled sighs and weeping,
Thou from earth and friends removed,
Art given to death's keeping.

The shroud envelopes, with fleecy fold,
That cold and lifeless bosom,
That once contained a budding soul,
Now fled on high to blossom.

By pain and anguish, racked and torn,
Thou passed thy moments waiting,
And longing for that heavenly morn
Upon thy spirit breaking.

We know that angels called thee home,—
Who was for heaven sighing,—
We knew it by those smiles alone
That wreathed thy lips in dying.

With impatience wait the Saviour near,
And eternity looming,
Thy soul set free from mortal care
Is now in heaven blooming.

Father on high, in realms afar,
For which my bosom's swelling,
Room for me in that Land prepare,
Near where my loved one's dwelling.

Lewisville, N. C., August 15th, 1863.

### IMMIGRANTS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The Irish and Germans are pouring into New York. The arrivals for the past six months of the present year, reached over 86,000, against 42,000 for the corresponding period of 1862. The Tribune gives the following account of the manner in which the dear "furiners" are received in that city:

Immediately after the arrival of an immigrant ship, a barge is sent to the stream, where she lies at anchor, to bring the immigrants to Castle Garden. In that capacious building there are bath rooms, a hospital, an intelligence office, a ticket office, rooms for the storage of baggage, and a comfortable shelter for those who have no home, and those who have to wait for the arrival of means or friends. A woman is allowed to sell bread and milk to the inmates at first cost; porters are employed to find the whereabout of the friends of immigrants in the city, and to deliver packages for them; a clerk is engaged to write letters for them, the postage being paid by the Commissioner of Emigration, and every effort is made to prevent the frauds formerly practiced upon the uninitiated by runners, boarding house keepers, ticket agents and others. Probably not less than 60 immigrants per day are supplied with good situations at the employment office, which is kept open from morning until evening, without charge to servants or masters. In the absence of the agent, Mr. Bernard Casserly, Mr. H. T. Glynn kindly gave our reporter all the information he could respecting the management of this institution. He thinks there are few enlistments of immigrants at the present time, but he cannot speak positively, since recruiting is not allowed within the walls of the building. The bounds given by the Government to a recruit would afford a sum sufficient to pay the fare of two or three families of immigrants, and doubtless there are young men who avail themselves of the means so easily obtained to send for their friends. This may account in part for the continuous and increasing stream of immigration pouring into our port from England and Ireland. The emigrants who halt at Castle Garden are principally Irish, and those who seek employment are generally well informed respecting the price paid for labor, and they are not at all disposed to underestimate the value of their services. Servant girls demand six dollars per month for doing ordinary housework, with the expectation of receiving higher wages when they understand the customs of the country better, and become more familiar with the American system of housekeeping. The gentleman who has charge of the employment department says that during the many years he has been at his post of duty, he has known but a single case of a servant girl having been betrayed into a house of ill repute by the misrepresentations of parties pretending to seek for "help." Keepers of (so called) sailors' boarding houses and low places of resort are not pleased with the rigid examination to which they are subjected when they make application there for women to do their housework. Of course there are sharpers constantly crawling about the battery like spiders in pursuit of flies.—They are on the watch for opportunities to pick the pockets of the immigrants; they are pimps and the procurers for houses of prostitution; they are ready to cheat the new comers by palming forged tickets upon them, by giving counterfeit money in exchange for money that is genuine, by persuading them to take up quarters in boarding houses of questionable reputation; but these scoundrels are known by the police officers, and are watched with a vigilance that makes it unsafe for them to go very extensively or openly into their system of fraud and plunder.

RETALIATION.—It is not a little distressing to see the spirit of cruelty and retaliation, an offshoot of barbarism, only fit for savages to indulge, which is fast growing out of this war. If the two governments yield to the clamor of ungodly and wicked men North and South, the war will not go on six months longer, until every trace of civilization and Christianity will be driven from the country. What Christian, what man, with the semblance of sobriety and sound morality, can countenance this? Do they forget that it is a game at which two can play, and do they want any proof that our enemies are as ready to play at it as we are? The balance of prisoners is now in favor of the North. Vicksburg and Port Hudson have swelled their lists, and although they have been paroled, yet the North has in its possession now two to one of our officers and soldiers, than we have of theirs. And are you willing to give the life of one innocent Southern soldier for the life of one or a dozen innocent abolitionists? Is it not better to let twenty or a thousand guilty ones go free than to punish one innocent man? The principle is wrong. It is wicked, heathenish and devilish. Let the blood of our innocent Southern men go unavenged, rather than commit a great crime against God, humanity and civilization.

But what must we do? Must we let such atrocities go unpunished? Yes, if you cannot do it lawfully and justly. But where is there any justice, any humanity, in making an innocent man pay the debt due by a guilty one. You may justify it before wicked men and wicked nations, but can it be justified before God? Let the blood of our innocent men cry to God from the earth, and let Him avenge it, but let us not shed innocent blood. What our troops may do in retaliation in the heat of battle, upon the guilty, is another question. Moreover, in the case of raiders who come out to steal, to plunder and destroy, they deserve no mercy at our hands when caught in the act. No punishment is too great for them. But after men have been taken prisoners of war, let them be treated as such.—*N. C. Christian Advocate*.

### SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT, No. 2 is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, | $ 20 00 pr barrel of 5 bush 56 lbs. to bush. |
| Meal, | 4 15 per bush. of 48 lbs to the bush. |
| Bacon, | 90 per pound. |
| Pork, | |
| Lard, | 90 per pound. |
| Wheat, | 6 00 per bush. of 60 lbs. for choice white. |
| Flour, | 30 00 per bbl. of 196 lbs 1st quality super. |
| Wheat Bran, | 50 per bush. of 17 lbs |
| Shorts, | 75 pr bush. of 22 lbs |
| Ship Stuff, | 1 45 pr bush. of 37 lbs |
| Brown Stuff, | 95 pr bush. of 28 lbs |
| Oats, sheaf, | 2 60 pr 100 pounds. |
| Oats, shelled, | 2 10 pr bush. of 32 lbs |
| Rye, clean, | 4 00 pr bush. of 56 lbs |
| Peas, | 3 50 pr bush. meas'd. |
| Beans, | 3 50 pr bush. meas'd. |
| Potatoes, sweet, | 2 50 pr bush. meas'd. |
| Potatoes, Irish, | 3 50 pr bush. meas'd. |
| Dried Peaches, peeled, | 8 50 pr bush. of 38 lbs |
| Dried Peaches, unpeeled, | 4 50 pr bush of 38 lbs |
| Dried Apples, peeled, | 4 00 pr bush of 28 lbs |
| Onions, | 6 00 pr bush meas'd. |
| Hay, clean Timothy, | 3 00 pr 100 pounds. |
| Other hay and fodder, | 2 00 pr 100 pounds. |
| Shucks, | 1 50 pr 100 pounds. |
| Straw, Wheat and Rye, | 1 00 pr 100 pounds. |
| Pasturage, 1st qual., near town, pr month, | 7 00 pr head, month. |
| Pasturage, common, near town, pr month, | 5 00 pr head, month. |
| Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, pr month, | 5 00 pr head, month |
| Pasturage, common, in the country, pr month, | 3 00 pr head, month |
| Horses, extra fine. | |
| Horses, 1st qual. artillery, | 500 00 pr head. |
| Horses, 2d qual. artillery, | 400 00 pr head. |
| Horses, 3d qual. artillery, | 300 00 pr head. |
| Mules, extra fine, | |
| Mules, 1st quality, | 500 00 pr head. |
| Mules, 2d quality, | 400 00 pr head. |
| Wool, fair washed, | 4 00 pr pound. |
| Wool, fair unwashed, | 3 00 pr pound. |
| Salt, dry and clean, | 13 00 pr bush of 50 lbs |
| Soap, hard and dry, | 40 00 pr of 100 lbs |
| Candles, tallow, | 1 00 pr pound. |
| Vinegar, cider, | 90 pr gal. |
| Vinegar, manufactured, | 45 pr gal. |
| Whiskey and Brandy, | 6 00 pr gal. |
| Sugar, clarified, | 2 00 pr pound. |
| Sugar, fair brown, | 1 00 pr pound |
| Sugar, coarse and damp brown, | 50 pr pound. |
| Molasses, | 8 00 pr gal. |
| Syrup, from Chinese cane, | 5 00 pr gal. |
| Rice, | 28 pr pound. |
| Coffee, | 3 50 pr pound. |
| Tea, green, | 10 00 pr pound. |
| Tea, black, | 7 00 pr pound. |
| Iron, good old railroad, | 160 00 pr ton. |
| Iron, pig, 1st quality, | 125 00 pr ton. |
| Iron, pig, 2d quality, | 110 00 pr ton. |
| Iron, pig, 3d quality, | 100 00 pr ton. |
| Iron, bloom, | 180 00 pr ton. |
| Iron, Smith's round, bar and plate, | 380 00 pr ton. |
| Leather, harness, | 3 50 pr pound. |
| Leather, sole, | 3 00 pr pound. |
| Leather, upper, | 3 50 pr pound. |
| Beef Cattle, stall fed, | 28 pr pound. |
| Beef Cattle, grass fed, | 25 pr pound. |
| Sheep, fair, | 25 00 pr head. |
| Army Woolen cloth 1¼ yd, 10 oz. to the yard, | 4 50 pr yard. |
| Army Woolen Cloth, ¾ yd, 20 oz to the yard, | 9 00 pr yard. |
| Flannel Cloth, ¾ yd, 6 oz. to the yard, | 3 00 pr yard. |
| Cotton Sheeting, ¾ yd, 4¼ yards to the pound, | 50 pr yard. |
| Cotton Sheeting, ⅞ yd, 3¾ yd to the pound, | 60 pr yard. |
| Cotton Sheeting, 4 4, 3 yds to the pound, | 70 pr yard. |
| Cotton osnaburgs, ¾, 6 oz. to the yard, | 75 pr yard. |
| Cotton osnaburg, ⅞, 8 oz. to the yard, | 80 pr yard. |
| Cotton Drills, ⅞, 3 yds to the pound, | 80 pr yard. |
| Cotton Shirting, stripes, 3 yds to the pound, | 80 pr yard. |
| Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard, | 1 00 pr yard. |
| Cotton Yarns, | 1 50 pr pound. |
| Cotton raw, | 50 pr pound. |
| Army Shoes, | 10 00 pr pair. |
| Shoe Thread, | 6 00 pr pound. |
| Wool Socks, | 1 00 pr pair. |
| Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, | |
| Baling long forage, | 50 pr 100 pounds |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, | 05 pr bushel. |
| Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, | 12 00 pr day. |
| Hire of 2 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, | 6 00 pr day. |
| Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, | 15 00 pr day. |
| Hire of 4 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, | 7 50 pr day. |
| Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, | 18 00 pr day. |
| Hire of 6 horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, | 9 00 pr day. |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, | 2 25 pr day. |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't. | 1 25 pr day. |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, | 47 00 pr month. |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't, | 22 00 pr month. |

### President Davis to the Absentee Soldiers and the Women of the Confederacy.

We invite special attention to the following address of President Davis to the soldiers absent from their posts of duty and to the women of the Confederacy, and also to the order of Col. Mallett accompanying it:

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can dull your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder.—They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach.—You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and of duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country and to their God.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

Aug. 5–20d.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, CAMP HOLMES, August 5, 1863.

*General Orders, No.* 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE proclamation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camps of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the Government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their Militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instructions will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscriptions in the 9th and 10th District will report to Captain James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscript for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

Aug. 5–20d.

All papers in the State copy for 20 days, in connection with the President's Address, and send bills for publishing Col. Mallett's order only, to State Journal office immediately.

*A List of Letters* remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1863.

Miss Nancy Bodenhamer,
Miss Virginia Burns,
D. G. Burton,
John N. Caudle,
Jasper W. Davis,
Louisa Fry,
Capt. R. A. Hauser,
Peter S Hege,
Mrs. Jane Haley,
Mikel Hauser,
Miss Mary Jane Ingram,
Robert Joyce,
T. W. Lindsay,
Miss Catharine McRay,
Mrs McBlar,
Samuel Nelson,
John Price,
Miss Fannie C. Paxton,
Mrs. Martha J. Ried,
Agt. Southern Express Co.
Mrs. Rachel Sell,
Geo. W. Wilson,

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1863.

## Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews
18. W. Marshall, L. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shults, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk, Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

### The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embelished with engravings.

### PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co. Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863

### Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia) Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDerate States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

July 22–2w.

### WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred. Apply at this office.

## THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular atten ion will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. *Fifteen* copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

### THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

## Salem Printing Office

THE

### JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

### NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

### LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

## Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

### AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrants, | Letters Testamentary, |
| Delivery Bonds, | Administ'r's Bonds, |
| Ca Sas, | Sheriff's Bail Bonds, |
| Ca Sa Bonds, | Attachments, |
| Ca Sa Affidavits, | Apprentice Indent., |
| Garnishments, | Appearance Bonds, |
| Writs, | Notes of Hand, |
| Subpoenas, | Land Deeds, |
| Witness Tickets, | Sheriff's Deeds, |
| Juror Tickets, | Fi. Fa. |
| Declarations of Ejectment, | Ven Ex. |
| Marriage License. | &c., &c. &.c |

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE

## SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

OR

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year | $7 00 |
| For six months, | 4 00 |
| Single copies, | 20 |

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta Georgia.

## Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-4w-pd

### THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Homemade Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

## Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

### Census of North Carolina 1860

| COUNTIES | WHITE | FREE COL. | SLAVES. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 7,936 | 421 | 3445 | 11853 |
| Alexander | 5,392 | 19 | 611 | 6022 |
| Anson | 6,562 | 151 | 6951 | 13664 |
| Alleghany | 3,357 | 27 | 206 | 3590 |
| Ashe | 7,423 | 142 | 391 | 7956 |
| Beaufort | 8,172 | 729 | 5878 | 14779 |
| Bertie | 5,846 | 270 | 8186 | 14311 |
| Bladen | 6 333 | 435 | 5327 | 11995 |
| Brunswick | 4,515 | 260 | 3631 | 8406 |
| Buncombe | 10,923 | 100 | 1193 | 12634 |
| Burke | 6 647 | 219 | 2371 | 9237 |
| Cabarrus | 7,402 | 104 | 3040 | 10546 |
| Caldwell | 6,297 | 114 | 1088 | 7499 |
| Camden | 2,940 | 276 | 2127 | 5343 |
| Carteret | 6,064 | 152 | 1969 | 8185 |
| Caswell | 6,581 | 279 | 9355 | 15216 |
| Catawba | 9,038 | 28 | 1664 | 10306 |
| Chatham | 12,555 | 304 | 6246 | 17105 |
| Cherokee | 8,609 | 38 | 519 | 9166 |
| Chowan | 2,978 | 151 | 3713 | 9842 |
| Cleaveland | 10,103 | 109 | 2131 | 12348 |
| Columbus | 5,779 | 355 | 2463 | 8597 |
| Craven | 8,795 | 1288 | 6190 | 16273 |
| Cumberland | 9,561 | 978 | 5830 | 16369 |
| Currituck | 4,671 | 221 | 2524 | 7416 |
| Davidson | 13,378 | 147 | 3076 | 16601 |
| Davie | 6,001 | 101 | 2392 | 8494 |
| Duplin | 8,286 | 374 | 716 | 15786 |
| Edgecombe | 6,880 | 388 | 10108 | 17376 |
| Forsyth | 10,716 | 211 | 1764 | 12691 |
| Franklin | 6,490 | 551 | 7079 | 14110 |
| Gaston | 7,009 | 102 | 2199 | 9310 |
| Gates | 4,130 | 352 | 3902 | 8444 |
| Granville | 11,189 | 1121 | 11086 | 23396 |
| Greene | 2,826 | 152 | 3947 | 7925 |
| Guilford | 15,738 | 693 | 3625 | 20056 |
| Halifax | 6,542 | 2459 | 10340 | 19431 |
| Harnett | 5,351 | 104 | 2584 | 8039 |
| Haywood | 5,488 | | 313 | 5801 |
| Henderson | 8,981 | 85 | 1382 | 10448 |
| Hertford | 3,948 | 1111 | 4445 | 9504 |
| Hyde | 4,682 | 259 | 2793 | 7731 |
| Iredell | 11,141 | 29 | 4177 | 15347 |
| Jackson | 5,241 | 6 | 281 | 5528 |
| Johnston | 10,548 | 193 | 4916 | 15657 |
| Jones | 2,210 | 107 | 3413 | 5730 |
| Lenoir | 4,903 | 177 | 3131 | 10211 |
| Lincoln | 6,000 | 80 | 2115 | 8195 |
| Macon | 5,370 | 115 | 519 | 6004 |
| Madison | 5,693 | 2 | 213 | 5908 |
| Martin | 5,435 | 451 | 4303 | 10189 |
| McDowell | 5,542 | 213 | 1305 | 7120 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,543 | 390 | 6541 | 17374 |
| Montgomery | 5,781 | 45 | 1823 | 7649 |
| Moore | 8,725 | 184 | 2518 | 11447 |
| Nash | 6,319 | 688 | 4081 | 11628 |
| New Hanover | 10,617 | 766 | 10332 | 21715 |
| Northampton | 5,912 | 656 | 6808 | 13376 |
| Onslow | 5,198 | 159 | 3499 | 8856 |
| Orange | 11 318 | 522 | 5108 | 16949 |
| Pasquotank | 4,473 | 1484 | 2983 | 8940 |
| Perquimans | 3,2-7 | 392 | 3549 | 7248 |
| Person | 5,798 | 318 | 5196 | 11221 |
| Pitt | 7,480 | 127 | 8473 | 16080 |
| Polk | 3,317 | 106 | 620 | 4043 |
| Randolph | 14,768 | 380 | 2645 | 16793 |
| Richmond | 5,211 | 345 | 5453 | 11009 |
| Robeson | 8,584 | 1450 | 5446 | 14490 |
| Rockingham | 10,021 | 407 | 6318 | 16746 |
| Rowan | 10,522 | 135 | 3929 | 14586 |
| Rutherford | 9,060 | 122 | 2391 | 11573 |
| Sampson | 9,106 | 489 | 7028 | 16623 |
| Stanly | 6,590 | 42 | 1169 | 7801 |
| Stokes | 7,947 | 86 | 2469 | 10492 |
| Surry | 8,949 | 184 | 1246 | 10379 |
| Tyrrell | 3,203 | 143 | 1597 | 4943 |
| Union | 8 963 | 53 | 5246 | 11203 |
| Wake | 16,470 | 1424 | 10733 | 28627 |
| Warren | 4,923 | 405 | 10401 | 15726 |
| Washington | 3 596 | 295 | 2465 | 6357 |
| Watauga | 4,771 | 82 | 104 | 4957 |
| Wayne | 8,721 | 734 | 5451 | 14906 |
| Wilkes | 13 280 | 261 | 1208 | 14749 |
| Wilson | 5 944 | 280 | 3496 | 9750 |
| Yadkin | 9,110 | 168 | 1433 | 10711 |
| Yancey | 8 229 | 64 | 362 | 8655 |
| | 631,489 | 30,097 | 331,081 | 992,667 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, . . . . 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, . . . . . . . . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters, . . . . . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

*Within the State where published.*

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

*Within the State where published.*

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce,

*On Transient Printed Matter.*

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

### THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

| States. | Date of Sec'sion, | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Carolina, | Dec. 20, '60 | Unanimous, |
| Mississippi, | Jan. 9, '61 | 84 to 39 |
| Alabama, | Jan. 11, '61 | 61 to 39 |
| Florida, | Jan. 11, '61 | 92 to 29 |
| Georgia, | Jan. 19, '61 | 202 to 87 |
| Louisiana, | Jan. 26, '61 | 113 to 19 |
| Texas, | Feb. 1, '61 | 166 to 7 |
| Virginia,* | Apr. 17, '61 | |
| Arkansas, | May 6, '61 | 69 to 1 |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | |
| Tennessee,† | | |

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following votes:

| States. | Date of Rat'tion. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | March 13 '61 | 87 to 5 |
| Georgia, | March 16 '61 | 96 to 5 |
| Louisiana, | March 21 '61 | 101 to 7 |
| Texas, | March 25 '61 | 68 to 2 |
| Mississippi, | March 30 '61 | 78 to 7 |
| S. Carolina, | April 3 '61 | Unanimous. |
| Florida, | April 22 '61 | 149 to 39 |
| Arkansas, | May 6 '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20 '61 | |

Tennessee maj. popular vote 51,170.

## Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

### QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

### HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE